WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1881. Amusements To-Day.

tendemy of Music-Don Mercon.
Abbey's Pack Theatre-Fred, the Corrient iquarium-Circus, Mainre. Jouth's Theatre-Branchit.

Steinway Wall-Course Stellaway Unit-Concest.

Sam Per methar Minaturals distributed and 280 st.

Standard Theat e-80fer Taylor.

Thoutre Countque-Mathen's Silver Weiding. Mathre.

Tany France's Theater-Policia.

Union Square Theater-Policia. Wathra's Theatre-The Gar W.mfaur Theatre-Sermon Matiney

Why.

The particular reason why BANCROFT DAVIS is to be appointed to a life office to be created expressly for him is published It is on account of his decisions in the Court of Claims, especially his spiteful and denunciatory opinion in the case of CHARLES J. FOLGER vs. The United States.

Mr. BLAINE may find the point of prudence a very good point not to go beyond. If he undertakes to wage war against every man in his own party from the State of New York he will soon have his hands full.

However, Mr. BLAINE has not yet been Secretary of State one week. Give him fair

Anti-Third-Termers Get the Offices.

Of the fifteen Republicans elected to the new Senate, only one is a pronounced advocate of a third term for Gen. GRANT. The exception is Thomas C. Platt of New York. Nearly all of the others are open and active in their opposition to the political pretensions of GRANT. This is a noteworthy indication of the drift of public opinion about the third term.

How many Grant men does Gauttenp's Cabinet contain? In the contest for delegates to the Chiengo Convention Mr. BLAINE was the leader in the movement against the nomination of GRANT. He is now Secretary of State. Mr. WINDOM, the Secretary of the Treasury, was himself a condidate for President at Chicago. He received the votes of Minnesota throughout the balloting, and waited anxiously for the stampede in his favor to begin. Mr. KIRKWOOD, the Socretary of the Interior, is the representative of Iowa in the Cabinet, and Iowa is the strongest BLAINE State in the Union. Judge HUNT, nominally of Louisiana, but really of Washington, steps from the Court of Claims into the Navy Department. He is said to be quite free in the expression of his hestility to the third term. Mr. MacVEAGH, the Attorney-General, was an anti-GRANT leader in the exciting contest in Pennsylvania a year ago over the election of delegates to the Chicago Convention.

This disposes of five members of the Cabinet, leaving two to be considered, one of whom is Mr. James, the Postmaster General. As for Mr. LINCOLN, the Secretary of War, he was Chairman of a tumultusus GRANT meeting in Chicago just previous to the assembling of the Convention last June. As to the President himself, he is undoubtedly more in favor of a second term for

GARFIELD than of a third term for GRANT. Steel Ships.

During the last ten or fitteen years iron has been rapidly superseding wood as a material for shipbuilding. In the English shippards, by far the most active and most important in the world, none of the great vessels are now constructed of wood. They are of fron or steel, and are propelled by to steam, and from wood to iron or steel.

crease of strength.

structure. They prove that steel can be right. manufactured of a surprising strength, ducor the wear and tear of the cargo, so that a | ance had taken place.

ises to have a like effect upon steam trans-

portation by water. less than 19,000 tons. Last year it aggresgated 43,000 tons. In some of the yards four-fifths of the vessels built in 1880 were of persons appertaining, or favorable, to the

be of that material. 70 to 100 pounds to the square inch; and in | and which he could ill afford. The outcome

pressure of 125 pounds to the square inch. This means a great saving of fuel. Compound engines can be used, and the ex-More work can now be got out of a ton of four tons in the days of the Collins line.

There has also been a great increase in of our American line. Thirteen knots we thought great speed then, but now from 15 to 18 knots are common.

We therefore see that since we were subshipbuilding the whole business has been revolutionized, and the Clyde shipbuilders have steadily strengthened their mastery of it. If we are to again enter the competition steel steamers of a quality equal to theirs, or we shall have to give up the contest. Our forests will not help us. It must be fron against fron, and steel against steel, and labor against fabor.

Different Views of the "Three Fs."

The British Government has already intimated that the new Land bill will be tramed, in a large measure, on the lines familiarly known as the Three Fs. The landford party has lost no time in proclaiming its objections to this programme; and it may be well to notice some of them, since they will be made the grounds of violent opposition to the measure in both Houses of Parijament.

Three reforms are contemplated under the mase mentioned. One is fixity of tenure; that is to say, the landlord is to be deprived of the power of eviction so long as rent is paid. The next is that rents must be fair, their fairness to be determined by a Government valuation, which might be readjusted from time to time. The third innovation promised in this programme is absolute freedom of sales; that is to say, an occupart shall be as untrammelled by a landford's interference in disposing of his tenantright as in dealing with other property.

Let us see what has been urged against these medifications of the tenant relation, and how such arguments are met by the advocates of the measure. The fundamental exception taken by Lord SHERBROOKE and others to a fixed rent is that the relations between landlord and tenant are merely those of contract, and that the State ought not to interfere in the matter of price and value. The answer made to this is, that it now too late to talk of freedom of contract, seeing that the GLADSTONE Land act of 1870 virtually proceeded on the assumption that in Ireland the relations of landford and tenant are not those of contract, but of status and custom. Lord SHER-BROOKE and the champions of the landlord party rejoin that the act of 1870, though undoubtedly an encroachment on the rights of handlords, was allowed to pass on the understanding that it would be final, and that it consequently would be a gross breach of faith to reopen the question and proceed to further confiscation. On this contention the whole controversy will unquestionably hinge, and it is important, therefore, to look a little closely at those provisions of the Charstone Land act which affect the relations of landlord and tenant. If any of such provisions have proved inoperative, it is lear they cannot be deemed final. The main object of the Land act of 1870

was to give legal recognition to local customs, such as the Ulster tenant right, and to confer equivalent privileges on the peasantry in those parts of Ireland where they had not hitherto existed. The law gave the tenant a compensation, to be paid by the landlord, in respect of all improvements on his holding made by the occupant himself or his predecessors in occupancy. By this act, also, Parliament set its face against the principle of arbitrary eviction by giving to the towant compensation up to a maximum of \$1.55 in addition to the value of his imsteam. The merchant many of Great Britain | provements if he were disturbed in his holdis gradually being converted from sailing ing for any other cause than for non-payment of rent. Moreover, although eviction And steel is superseding Iron, as tron I for non-payment of rent was not to be as a superseded wood. Shipbuilders are nowable | rule construed as "disturbance" under the to obtain a quality of mild steel so uniform | mit, the Lagariature intended that the statand homogeneous, and of so great distribty, Jute should not be evaded by any capricious that they find themselves safe in using it. or excrisionar raising of the rental. It was The development of BESSEMER's communities provided that tenants holding at a rent of process for making steel has turnlahed \$75 or less might claim compensation for them with the desired material, and the in- disturbance on their refusal to pay an Indications are that it will be more and more | creased and excessive rent, the Land Court used until all of the greatest steamers shall established by the act to pass on the quesbe built of it. It is far stronger than iron, tion of exorbitance. It was further enacted, and accordingly the weight of the structure in what was known as the "Equitles" can be greatly reduced without any de- | clause, that even where a tenant did not that mamends for disturbance or improve-The advantage of steel over from in this | mem, the Court might still award him such respect has been strikingly shown in the | compensation as it should think just, where careful and elaborate experiments made by | it was shown that the tenant or his prede the engineers of the Brooklyn bridge with I essay, on coming into the holding, had paid the steel which is to be used for the super- money or its equivalent for the tenant

No man, we think, in view of these pro tility, and homogeneity. The ultimate visions, can deny that the Land act of 1870 strength of ordinary iron, such as is used in did expressly recognize the principles emshipbuilding, is about 49,000 to 45,000 pounds, bodied in the Three Fs. No candid man will to the square inch, while the steel of the su- | dispute that it strove to secure fixity of perstructure for the Brooklyn bridge is of an | tenure by attaching penalties to capricious equal ductility, and has a strongth of eviction; that it contemplated fair rents in 75,000 to 80,000 pounds to the square inch. Of empowering a court to interfere and detercourse this makes a vast saving of weight | more the question of exorbitance; and that possible in the bridge, and it can be ob- | it countenanced the sale of tenant right by tained to a somewhat less extent if steel is attributing a selling value to a tenant's inused for the building of ships. With vessels, terest, even where no improvements had provision must be made for exidation and been made, and where no arbitrary disturb

certain thickness is necessary without re- No one, or course, would maintain that gard to strength; but still with steel, the those intentions of the Legislature were weight of metal may be much less than meant to be evaded, except so far as a method of evasion was expressly designated. This mild steel, however, must not be There is no doubt that the mass of the Irish mistaken for such steel as weare seeds, tomed to in kallo blades. It approaches Now, it was enacted that in the case of all more nearly in its physical character to line I tenants whose holdings should be appraised wrought iron, and is, in truth, only a homos by Government valuers at a rent less than geneous tren, an iron of uniform quality, the sum named, compensation for arbitrary without any of the foreign substances, which | disturbance and compensation for Improve are liable to be introduced during the parts | ments should both be compulsory. This dling process and in subsequent processes | was the principle, and the only persons exof manufacture. Its invention and its im- cepted from its application were those whose provement have revolutionized railroad ready exceeded the amount mentioned, and building and vastly cheapened transports. I who were explicitly authorized to waive, by tion by rall; and now the new steel prom- | contract with their landlords, the benefits of the act. When we come to facts we find, however, that not only have most Irish land-How rapidly steel is coming into use for lights imposed such contracts in the case of shipbuilding is shown by the statistics from | tenancles above \$250, but they have contrived the Clyde yards for 1879 and 1880. The to render nugatory, to a large extent, the steel shipping hunehed in 1-70 amounted to guarantees provided for the occupants of smaller holdings. It seems that the land courts established by the act were made up

of steel, and a very large share of those to | landlord class, and every reference to these be constructed during the present year will tribunals involved expenses which the tenant was far less able than the land-Another great advance has been made in lowner to bear. Thus a claim for improvesteam vessels since the days when we were | ments, if disputed, and to be littigated and masters of shipbuilding, since the industry | necessed by a court in which the tenant had went out of our hands into those of the he confidence, and the question whether the English. When the Collins steamers were labrupt ralang of a given rental was arbicommanding general admiration at home trary and exceptant had to be left to arand abroad, their bollers had a working bilers whom the weaker party had too pressure of steam of about 18 pounds to the | much reason to view with distrust. Even if square inch. The ordinary pressure in first- | successful in the litigation, there were cerclass ocean steamers in these days is from tam costs which the tenant had to pay,

which have boilers adapted to a working | where landlords were bound to compensate for improvements or disturbance, they have | phatically that he "wears no man's collar, often been able, by threatening law proceedings, to frighten the tenant into acceptpansion of the steam pushed to a high point. | ing less than his legal due. It has also been observed that the sum allowed by these coal than could be obtained from three or courts by way of compensation for improvements is almost invariably much lower than that which might have been obtained the speed of ocean steamers since we boasted | by a free sale of the tenant right. And here it may be pointed out that the value of this tenant right, so distinctly recognized in the Land act, was in practice seriously reduced, if not annihilated, by landlords, who refused stantially forced out of the competition in | to accept particular purchasers, or to allow the purchase money paid by the incoming tenant to exceed a designated sum.

Our conclusion is that the ideas outlined in the Three Fs having been substantially we must be able to build cheap from and adopted by the Land act of 1870, the landowning class is estopped from calling into question their fundamental principles. Under the provisions of that law, however, neither fixity of tenure, fairness of rents, nor freedom of sales could, in practice, be secured without expensive litigation in a court on whose bench one of the parties deemed itself unrepresented. It is admitted by Mr. GLADSTONE himself that the measure which he framed has failed to secure the benefits contemplated. Under these circumstances it would seem that the new legislation calculated to make the act of 1870 effectual, to translate its promise into performance, and its theories into facts, cannot be refused with any show of equity and consistency-that, in a word, legislation meant to make the Three Fs realities, so far from constituting new encroachments on the rights of landlords, cannot be rejected or postponed without a gross breach of faith.

J. C. Bancroft Davis.

In the year 1867, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS was one of the regularly retained and salaried counsel of the Erie Railway Company, and also one of its directors. The Boston, Hartford and Frie Railroad Company, a corporation engaged in constructing a railroad from Boston westward through the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York to the Hudson River at Fishkill, desired to obtain from the Erie Railway Company pecuniary assistance, as well as an arrangement for the interchange of business. The result of the negotiations on the subject was that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company executed a mortgage of its property to ROBERT H. BERDELL, D. S. GREGORY, and J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, as trustees, to secure \$20,000,000 of bonds, and the Eric Rallway Company at first guaranteed \$4,000,000 of these bonds, but subsequently agreed instead to buy \$5,000,000 of them outright for \$4,000,000. At the same time, an agreement for the interchange of traffic was made between the two companies. The Boston, Hartford and Eric Company soon after failed, and the Erie Railway Company lost on the \$5,000,000 of the bonds it had purchased something like \$2,000,000

The State of Massachusetts had also assisted the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad Company to a large amount, and some crookedness in its accounts led to a legislative investigation by the Massachusetts Senate, a report of which was officially published in March, 1870. From that report it appears that JOHN S. ELDRIDGE, the President of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company when the contracts for the guarantee of its bonds and the interchange of traffic were made with the Erie Railway Company, testified on oath:

"Operation by the Committee-I see that Mr. J. C. 1 Davis got \$60,000. What was that for ? Answer-lie was to draw the contracts and aid us to

carry them through.

"Q-Was he one of the directors of the Eric Railroad.
"A-He was one of the directors at that time."

Neither Mr. Davis nor any of his friends has ever contradicted this testimony, and it remains uncontroverted to this day. Mr. DAVIS, while a director and the retained counsel of the Erle Railway Company, consented to be the trustee of a mortgage of a company seeking business relations with his own, and accepted \$60,000 for his services in drawing contracts by that other company with his own and carrying them rough. The bare statement of these facts is sufficient to convict Mr. Davis of untitness for any post of trust or honor, and argument on the subject is superfluous.

Not Goff, but Hunt.

Already Major Goff, who last week was the highest naval authority in the land, has withdrawn from his nautical career, being reappointed to the same District Attornevship from which the urgent needs of our Navy summoned him. It thus appears that his original berth was kept warm for him, and free from intruders, lest a life on the ocean wave should not prove permanently attractive to the young tar of the Kanawha.

This renunciation of seafaring ways was much more remarkable in the case of Major GOFF than in that of Ancient Mariner THOMPSON, who only withdrew from ocean to canal navigation, for which he had always had a great fancy. However, his late experience, extending through a period of no less than two months, may perhaps make Major Goff a leading practitioner in marine courts and a high authority in maritime law It is pleasant to recall with what gravity

Major Goff exercised his functions as head of the Navy, with what conscientiousness he sought to guide Congress in the mazy ence that body paid to his nautical wisdom. Arctic pavigation was like open-sea salling to him; and in his opinion of coaling stations on the Isthmus, he seemed more like an aged salt who had never been away from the smell of bilge water than like a lawyer

fresh from the backwoods. But already this West Virginia salt has lost his official savor. Nobody seems to care now what he thinks about the proper style of vessel to send after the Jeannette. Nobody would like to hear him try to box the compass by way of enlivening a convergation; and those grizzled veterans of the Navy Department who lately listened openmouthed to his maritime ideas, probably now look at him as a mere fresh-water sailor. from the region of tadpole and push-pole navigation, where Congress spends money

making puddles ten inches deep. The true naval authority whom the yeterans now revere is that genuine son of Septune, Judge HUNT, who is now universally admitted to be check full of naval

Not So Very Glad.

"And you-are you glad to be relieved from the cares of office?" asked a smart reporter of Mr. HAYES.

Well, no. I cannot say I am particularly glad," replied Mr. HAYES. Undoubtedly he spoke truly, and from the

depths of a sorrowful heart. But, alas for HAYES! He has no second hance. No more visiting statesmen; no more doctored returns; no more purchased entrances by the back door into the White House. All that sort of thing and HAYES'S greatness have passed away forever.

According to the Philadelphia Press, the new Senstor from Pennsylvania wishes it disthetly understood that he did not join Mr.

ment of MacVEAGH. Mr. MITCHELL says emis just as independent as a man chosen by and representing independents should be. He has not, as the Times of Philadelphia charged, performed in the Ring traces or bared his back to the Ring lash. This being the case, it is not likely that a man of sense has seen in recent events any remarkable inducement to prostrate himself before the machine just when it is

visibly crumbling before his Senatorial eyes. A Republican caucus of the Republican Legislature of Maine yesterday nominated Mr. FRYE to serve in Mr. BLAINE's stend in the Senate. Mr. Fave's anxieties are therefore at an end. The tardiness of Mr. BLAINE in send-ing his resignation to the Governor of Maine. and the consequent uncertainty whether, after all, he intended to go into the Cabinet, must have kept Mr. Fuve in a state of mind very wearing to a nervous organization. Mr. Fave in; now Mr. BLAINE has provided for both his promising pupils, and in a way satisfactory to all the Republican politicians of the State, except the venerable HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who never was satisfied and the lively Mr. Tom REED of Portland, who is understood to favor a Constitutional Amendment giving Maine three seats in the Senate.

The failure of ALBERT in his foot race with ROWELL seems to demonstrate that one six-day strain unfits a pedestrian for another until plenty of time for recuperation has elapsed. ALBERT had within six weeks travelled 558 miles in the match at the American Institute, and it was no wonder that the first day in the

Madison Square Garden broke him down. Another point brought out yesterday was that a pedestrian is unable to accomplish as much alone as in a close race. Howell covered 560 miles in six days in London, last November, but on that occasion was hotly chased to the end by Donnen. In the present affair he began with 144 miles in a day, and vesterday morning was in perfect condition. He said that he would keep right on, just as though ALBERT had not stopped, and endeavor to beat the record. It would be to the benefit of his pocket to do so, for he was already the winner, and an extraordinary exhibition of pedestrianism would be sure to increase the receipts. But he feil off in speed as soon as the spur of competition was lacking. His score for the day was poor, and not so from choice. Even if he remains on show during the rest of the week he is not likely to go 500 miles.

VAUGHN and O'LEARY are near enough together, and to the best record for walking, to make their race prove interesting to those who are interested in such sport.

Ever since her death, certain of our preachers have been troubling themselves to divine the fate of Mrs. Cross, or George Eliot, as she is known in literature. They have written about the subject, prayed about it, and preached about it, as if it was their business to

The Rev. ROBERT COLLYES of the Unitarian Church could not let the occasion pass without putting in his word as to the future of Gronge ELIOT. "I believe her soul is at rest," said this elergyman, last Sanday, in a sermon on the famous woman. And he told how he magnanimously remarked to "a well-known editor," when the news of her death came, "I'm sorry! To which the well-known editor replied, with sympathetic nobility of soul, "So am I!" "That was all," continued the preacher, sententiously, and I utter no condemnation beyond that," Sorry for GEORGE ELIOT's death? What dif-

ference would it have made whether they were or not? And as to GEORGE ELIOT's fate, what is the value of any one's opinion who holds not the keys of heaven and hell and cannot penetrate into futurity?

Geonge Ellior was a great woman and a great artist, and as such she will be held in honor by the world. That we know. Imaginings as to her fate are vain.

It is possibly a rellef to San Domingo, and certainly a pleasure to the United States, to find it announced that the Government of the former country does not intend to cede the port of Samana to ours. Indeed, few people had suspected that we had been in any danger of acquiring & since Gen. GRANT'S day.

PAINE. the pigeon shooter, has gone to oin Carven in upholding the fame of American marksmanship in the contests at Hendon next Other reenforcements might ensily be sent from this side of the water. It seems that during this meeting there is to be a match between Canven and a member of a gun club, who lestly hides benind the assumed name of Mr. ROVER. Why should not CARVER also assume a name for this occasion? Or is it that he is not ashamed of his name, or of his shooting, or of the connection of his name with his

One of the bills which got half way through Congress at its last session appropriates \$70,000 to the heirs of the Captain owners of the American privateer General Armstrong. It had been more than sixty years before Congress. The original claimants have long since gone the way of all mankind. Their descendants now employ their leisure in urging the demand for compensation. The exploit on which it is based was remarkable. A single brig, with ninety officers and men on board, is averred to have repulsed at Faval, in 1814, an entire British fleet, containing two thousand combatants, though it is confessed that at last the brig was abandoned and burned. Still more singular, these ninety only suffered a loss of two killed and seven wounded, while the loss of their two, thousand opponents was over two hundred. Many documents support this account. Remarkable as this fight was, its pecuniary claims have never been adjusted. Perhaps Congress was incredulous. Perhaps it would have been better for the claimants if the odds had only been 90 against 900. But the Senate this winter passed the relief bill by 42 to 9, thus showing a tardy faith in the story of the combat. Next winter the House may also find time to consider it, although several years ago the bill was left in the same predicament being passed by the Senate and not reached by the House.

There are some interesting although con tradictory reports as to the intentions of Mr. Cana Schulz. Well-informed friends of his say that he will become editor of a St. Louis newspaper printed in the English language. Other well-informed friends believe that he intends to apply for a foreign mission, possibly hat to Berlin, in order that he may have leisure to complete his forthcoming novel, an indertaking said to be somewhat on the plan of Lord Beaconsvieto's "Endymion," being founded on his own personal adventures and political career. The only point definitely fixed in regard to the intentions of this phenomenal norlean citizen is that he will dine in Boston on Tuesday of week after next with a number gentlemen-including that perfect gentleman. Major E. B. HASKELL of the Roston Revuld -who desire to express their admiration of Mr. Cant Schunz's treatment of the Poncas.

The people of Cape Colony are doing their utmost to prevent the terms of the Boers from being accepted. They act as if the continuance of the war would be a source of profit to them. They manifest even a greater sensitiveness in regard to British military prestige than the me authorities.

A queer notion of why the British peerage is created appears in the statement of a London paper that Sir Garner Wolseller is to be raised to the peerage "in order that he may conduct and explain the new scheme of military reform in the House of Lords." In lack of this exdanation, it might be supposed that his elevation would be the reward of eminent military

The severity of the winter just closing has at least one redeeming feature. The unprecedented fall of snow in the agricultural regions will show its worth in the heavy crops of grass | 11 and grain that will come in due season. Snow the Clyde yards vessels are now building | of this state of things has been that even | Camenon in his futile opposition to the appoint. I has an immense fertilizing effect.

THE LESSON OF THE LATE NEGRO EXODUS TO NORTHERN STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the recent movement of black people from the Southern to the Northern States, and the probable continuance of the movement in years to come, the attention of the public is again called to the dangers that will certainly arise. It is a part of the political history of our times

that the scheme of the so-called Exodus had its origin in the brains of white Republicans. The movement was inaugurated for the avowed purpose of overcoming the Democratic majority in Indiana by the votes of black paupers brought from the Southern States.

Thinty veiled under the insincers and hypo-

critical speeches made by the directors of the scheme, there stood revealed to all thinking men one of the most wicked plans ever con ceived and attempted to be carried out. In this movement lurks a grave danger to our demowithdrew two months ago to let little Mr. Hall cratic institutions. If Gen. Grant had been in; now Mr. Blank has provided for both his nominated by the Republican party in 1880. last year would have witnessed the full-grown plan in successful operation. The nomination of Garfield rendered resort to the plan unnecessary at that time. But it is well known that the schemes of the Imperialists were not killed at Chicago.

No man can foretell the outcome of an apparently innocent political movement. The seed thrown broadenst may fall on strong soil. and the crop produced be far beyond the ability of the sowers to harvest. When speaking or thinking of the movement known as the Exodus, the average voter does not seek the primary motive. He sees the black men or hears their pitiful story, and in most cases believes it. That is enough. The black men are pictured on his mind as poor, decile creatures who have been hunted from their homes by brutal white Leaguers and other political acoundrels, who indulge in the undemocratic sport of beating their employees to make them vote in accordance with their views, instead of adopting the more highly civilized method employed by the Republican mill owners of the North, of discharging the men who will not vote as desired and sending the proscriptive list to other manufacturers, so as to prevent their obtaining employment at other points.

The political speakers of the Republican party told and retold from thousands of platforms the dreadful tales of woe that were manufactured at the North about the treatment the ne-groes of the South have had to endure. Such blacks as have been lured to the North by the agents of the Republican party have been represented as being political refugees from the land of murder, hate, and the shot gun. The spirit of slavery is declared to be haunting the Southern States, and, in dreadful disguises, to be riding about the country o' nights, seeking to politically enslave the offspring of the slaves of the days before the war, by scourging their free bodies with whips, and where the colored martyrs are firm in their political faith, of using the more potent argument of shooting revolver bullets through or bird shot into them. It is said that these negroes have fled from a land strewn with black corpses by the cowardly white men to the brave, hospitable North, the

land of free speech and a free ballot.

These speeches, delivered in many States and in almost countless numbers, had a air of similarity about them. It is hardly possible that a hundred widely separated, thinking on the men. same subject, should construct almost the same speech. The suspicion that the speeches were originally one speech, written for the use of the Republican orators, and by them altered to suit their different styles of delivery, grew to be a certainty in many men's minds before the campaign was over. As this suspicion grew into a certainty, the motive for these speeches gradually revealed itself, until it is strongly suspected that they were really intended to prepare the Northern people for the arrival of many thousands of negroes from the South that a sympathy for and a tolerance of the exiles was to be created, in order to pave the way for the events that the Stalwarts hope the future

will bear. The practical working of the Exodus, stripped of all sentiment is this; The negroes were induced to leave their work in the South by fraudulent statements made by political and railroad agents, who promised, among other things, social equality. They poured into Kansas by the thousand. They flocked to all towns larger than Eastern cross-road villages, and therethey live in comparative idleness. They poured into the capital of the State in an ever-increasing stream of poverty-stricken humanity. Barracks were built for their use. They live at the expense of the public-not by direct appropriations from the public purse, but by the charity the nation, solicited by the tribe known as philanthropists. They are, in effect, supported by charity. To a man they voted the Republi-

can ticket at the late elections. Here is the beginning of an experiment that man can foresee the end of. There has been established in Kansas a class of pauper voters. and the policy of keeping great barracks full of paupers, who can be depended on to vote the Republican ticket, has been endorsed in Kansas by the redlection of Gov. St. John. It is a safe assertion that four-fifths of the negroes who came into Kansas from the South are living in the towns in actual idleness. They will not endure the isolation of farm life. They are no ploneers. The instinct to migrate, to found lonies, to build up States in the Western wilderness, to live alone and fight buttles with nature, is wanting in all woolly haired races; and education cannot create a quality that is foreign to the race.

That the negroes of the South are a credulous race and deeply grateful to the Republican party for their freedom is true. That they are incapable of understanding that they owe their freedom to the determination of the mass of the Northern Democrats to put an end to the rebellion is also true. That ninety-nine out of a hundred negroes firmly believe that the war was fought by the Republican party for the express purpose of freeing them is a fact. They firmly believe that every man clud in blue, who may dead on the batterfeids, cheerfully died to liberate them. The political causes of the war they atterly fail to comprehend. The principles we fought for they know nothing about. They nover waver in the allegiance they think is due to the party represented by Gen. Grant. It is this billed, indidlike confidence in the Republican party that menaces the liberties of the republic. Suicerstitious, ignorant, vaciliating in many things, they are stantch in their affections, and they are grasseul. No sacrifice will be too great for them to make if they are called upon in the mane of Gen. Grant and the Republican party to make it. They will bindly obey the orders of their political lenders if they believe they can trust in their ability and courage to safely lend them.

Suppose the lime comes when by carrying a few doubtful Northern States the Innertalists can compass their ends. Suppose, for instance, that New York and Indiana are needed. Instantive the emissaries of the Imperialists basten to the South. They will be soon in the Southern towns in earnest conversation with their trusted agents. Subjectly the whole South will be alive with men walking along the high ways, and through the cotton, heam, tolseco, and sugar fields. On the dykes of the rice swamps the same familiar flurres will be seen. All talk earneatic with the negroes. All use the same gestures denoting impending wee. Intentity submissively, the negroes will be seen. All talk earneatic marty. Gen. Grant and the Read of the their work they will hasten home. What is the import of the measure of the indivi race and deeply grateful to the Republican party for their freedom is true. That they are incapable of understanding that they owe their

tes, and through them the life of the re

public.
The time to consider this grave question is not in the hurried hours preceding an election. The peril must be fully understood and deliberately met while there is time to avert it.

FRANK WILKSSON.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

No Extra Session this Year-The Hoys Dendent-Ex-Speaker Randall's District. PHILADELPHIA, March 8. Under the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, sessions of the Legislature are held biennially. while Assemblymen are elected for a period of two years, instead of annually, as heretofore, they draw pay for only one session to every two years, which gives them just half the amount they formerly received for the same length of service. In the opinion of the average Pennsylvania legislator, this is a grievous wrong, for which the regular and only remedy is convok-ing the Legislature in special session by the Governor.

ing the Legislature in special session by the Governor.

Whenever there is no prospect of such a session being called, the boys, as our Assemblymen affectionately term each other, become very despondent. Last week they were in high spirits over the failure of Congress to pass the Apportionment bill, as they firmly believed that a called session of the Assembly would be held in order to pass a Congressional, Judicial, and Legislative apportionment in time for the elections of next year. But this give of our Assemblymen will give place to despondency as soon as they learn of the conclusion reached by Goy. Hoyt and Secretary Quay that no special session of the Assembly is necessary for that purpose.

Col. Quay is of the opinion that, even if the Apportionment bill that passed the House of Representatives becomes havin the end, the additional member given under that act to this State could be chosen by the electors of the State at large.

State could be chosen by the electors of the State at large.
This arrangement of continuing the present apportionment in force for two years longer would defeat the contempiated movement to deprive the Hon, Samuel J. Ramiali of his seat in Congress, by so shaping the Congressional districts in this city as to make them sill securely Republican. The election of a Governor and other State officers, Congressmen, legislators, and important local officers is the cause that will operate to prevent a special session of the Legislature, in consequence of which the boys will be the losers of harter of a million in cash and the State the gainer.

SPRING IN THE MARKETS.

Prices of Strawberries, Green Peas, and Other Early Garden Products. Strawberries are in market. They are not of best quality, large, ripe, red, and lucious, but they are tempting, and cost only seventy-five cents the little basket, known as a quart,

retail. They come from Florida. So, also, the retailers of Washington Market talk about green peas, but about green peas hangs a mystery. The truth is that a lot of green peas did come into market some days ago, and they were sold for forty cents the half peck in the pod. These peas were raised all right in South Carolina, but they were frozen in the pod, at least so say those wholesalers who did not sell them. The first crop of peas and beans in the South was frozen out. A few boxes of green peas and beans are now in the market from Florida.

A six-quart box of ripe red tomatoes from essau and the Bermudas can be bought for 1.50. A quart of them costs thirty cents. They ave been in market for six weeks. have been in marker for six weeks.

So a lot of new potatoes came from the Bermudas on the last trip, and are selling at fifteen cents a quart, but their characters are assailed by the wholesaiers that did not purchase them. It is said that they are not this year's potatoes at all, but a late crop of last year's potatoes. They are certainly in appearance much newer and better than last year's potatoes grown in this State. Very nice English breakfast radishes have

Very nice English breakfast radishes have been on sais for three weeks at \$1 a dozen bunches. They come from Boston, where more attention is given to their hot-house culture than on Long Island or in New Jersey. So, also, the first early lettuce comes from Boston hot houses. It looks very appetizing, and costs only \$1.25 a dozen heads.

Water crosses have been pulled out of Staten Island streams for two weeks. They are first gathered where the water runs too rapidly to freeze. They don't mind the temperature of the water. They were brought to market from Pennsylvania several weeks ago.

Spinach is selling for thirty cents per half peck. A few barrels were brought from Noriok last week, but it was no better than Long Island's hot-house product.

Other retail prices are as follows: Sweet potatoes, 25 cents a half peck; ple plant, two bunches for 25 cents; parsley, 5 cents a bunch; lesks, 5 cents a bunch; lesks, 5 cents a bunch; coinons, 10 cents a quart; white turnips, 18 cents a half peck; carrots, 20 cents a dozen; cabbage, 10 cents a head.

BELL DAY ON THE EAST SIDE.

The Old Mechanics' Bell to be Rung Four Times To-Day-Some Remintace

To-day is what is known as "bell day" in the Eleventh Ward. For the first time since its restoration in October last the old mechanics' bell at the foot of East Fourth street will ring at 7 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M. The bell was erected in 1834 as a monument of the triumph of the ten-hour system, which was adopted after a long strike and struggle be-tween the shipwrights and the bosses. The first man to ring the bell was a Mr. McCoy, whose son has for many years past been Vice-Prin-cipal of Grammar School 15 in Fifth street. This school was formerly known as the Old Red Jai.

is school was formerly rung at 9 A. M., which he old bell formerly rung at 9 A. M., which when it will ring at sunset.

To-day flags will fly from different buildings in the Eleventh Ward. There will be a display of fireworks in the evening. The old bell will also be rung at 9 P. M. and other demonstrations of loy will follow. The scholars of Grammar School No. 15 are to be dismissed earlier than usual. The old Gang will meet at 171 Lewis street at 7 o'clock. Throughout the country wherever a singwright can be found this day will recall pleasant incidents. The memory of Axe. Handle Smith will be drank at many a fireside, and wishes expressed that shipbuilding may flourish again in New York.

Trouble in the City of Churches.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A shabbygenteed being representing bimself as a missionary of the American Tract Fociety, has been making invasions into the quiet and retired homes in South Brooklyn. He called stury house, and the servant answering his call was surprised to see him rush into the hall, and deman to see the "indu or the house." When refused be death The was intercepted before he reaction did not an armony of the top or and was ornered out of the house. Thereupon he can to preach religion, and to decidence every one in place, because he could not sell his books of tracts said that no thristian would order him du, and keel such a could not be sell that see which he was ped referred into leaf up the sellenge of the lady that she was fixed the lady to be said that he was ped referred into leafing the aliminate which he was ped

Canvas Backs and Other Birds.

The first shipments of canvas back ducks from Havre de Grace have been received in the city. The turds are unusually fine, and are soid at \$5 a pair.

Candidates for Postmaster.

Members of the Union League Club, among them Henry Clews, F. A. Potts, D. O. Mals, Sincitar Tonsey, Jesse Hoyt, Island R. Paliey, Charles L. Harty, and Charles Wattone spired a pottion, yesterday for the appointment of Assistant Floringaser Person as Post-

> A Qualified Admission. From the Chicago Times.

Cincinnati is the plaster Paris of America.

The Boers' Brave Struggle. Bold formers of Bouth Africa' though you are poor and

lowly.

And few in numbers, as you guard your passes and your Yet all the world, agreeing, says your cause is just and And that your blood is purely drawn from patriotic

Few as you are, you take your guns, unmited and un-

Quitting for war's rude bivegacs your peaceful avocaand bravely pit yourselves against the lotty domineering Of one of Europe's strongest, producet, hanglittest of

And yet your task to hopeless: so say all who tell your Though wishing that your lack might be as splended as

YOUR BETYS 18. And you can only gain at last the questionable glory na noble lives away in freedom's thankless ARTVICE. But, tarmers of South Atrion? you set a grand example

You strike a keyupte for the world whose most cannot And your reward, in days to come, will yet be great and ample.
When freedom's sons shall mark as shrines the spots

where you may he, Wenn tunes are st engillemed, pleasing pairs relieved, SUNBEAMS.

About a quarter of the Vermont towns

Hell is a Texas town that deserves its came, judging by the brutality of three recent alumers.

—A radial horse seized a cow by Lie neek

with his teeth, at Evansville, Ind., and drauged ;

Young Brown could not lift one end of a heavy timber at Unionville, Ohio, and old He

, showed him how to do it but killed his There was some doubt at the time as to the genuineness of Dan Rice's conversion to Methodian, and now he is a clown in a circus again, to the great graf

his religious friends -Upward of 2,220 young girls are at prea ent attending the painting and drawing classes in State and municipal schools in France, while 1,050 are study

music in the various colleges. William Brown is to be hanged at Fort

Smith. Arkansas, for accidentally killing a man, but the chance shot was intended to take the life of another, and had aim was held to be no detence under the law. -A young woman belonging to a wealthy unity at Atlanta, Ga., stepped into a railroad switch iouse, removed every particle of clothing, and started out for a walk. This was the first indication of what is

meed hopeless insamily. -Mrs. Schneider of St. Charles, Mo. slapped her 12-year-old son Willie because he was naughty, and, when Mr. Schweider came home to dinner, he whipped Willie. Willie then went to the barn crying When they found him an hour or two later he was hanging dead, suspended by a leather strap from a beam the hay loft.

-The French Chamber has just passed an important military vote—that providing for the mounting of all Captains of infantry. The officers are to be mounted by the State, and will pay nothing for their chargers or their keep. Very few French infantry officers have been trained to riding, and many are the amusing falls anticipated in the spring.

At the gracial recurses of Mr. Gliderich.

-At the special request of Mr. Gladstone a new edition is about to be published of "Systems of Land Tenure in Various Countries," being a series of essays published under the sanction of the Cobden Clut and edited by Mr. J. W. Probyn. The publication by the Conden Club of the Hon. Mr. Brodrick's valuable treation n "English Land and Landlords" is helping to open the eye of the popular mind that there is a larger land question to be settled in England when the Irishone is disposed of.

-The trustees of the charity of Peter athom, once a beggar of Mawdsley, near Preston, Eagland, report that the property, which originally cost a few hundreds, is now worth about £570,000. One block had recently been sold for £87,000, the fabulou. advance in value being owing to the discovery of coal or the land. Lathom left the land for the benefit of the thirteen townships through which he had begred, to keep and apprentice four lads, to further education, and other philanthropic uses.

-The elder Coquelin, whom Edwin Booth regards as the greatest French artist he has seen, is far more frish than French in appearance, and is the image of Oliver Goldsmith. The well-set, observant, comic eye, the nose, the full cheeks, and the become femous of the actor esemble closely those of the Irish poet dramatist, and ovelist. Coquelin would be just as poor as Guldsmith, is his wife did not take his money from him to invest. He lets her draw every centime that he carns. At home he s one of the most amiable of human beings. -The character of Job Thornberry, who

equired wealth and distinction as a manufacturer a Lancashire, and lived to see his son a devoted some thirer with Tractariantem, will be remembered by readers of "Endymion." The name of the shrewd man of business is another of the things which Lord Beaconsfield has borrowed from those who went before him. Job Thornberry is the name of the honest tradesman in George Column's play of "John Bull," who differs from the creation of the novelist in that his troubles come to him through his daughter, and not through his son.

-The childhood of the future Empress Victoria of Germany was spent at Augustenburg, in Schleswig-Holstein, where her father was cace very popular. After the war of 1800, in which he sided with the Austrians, hoping that they would, if successful, sup-port his claim against the Prussians, his estate was se-questrated. The Castle of Augustenburg is, consequently, still in the hands of the law officers, and it was recently suggested to Prince Bismarck, who was the main cause of the sequestration, that he should wipe off the claim, and present the ancestral home of the Augustenburgers to the Princess Victoria as a wedding gift.

-Horse racing has been developed so much of late in Spain that in the year 1880 no fewer that eleven towns instituted races, of which the prizes wer worth \$45,000, besides cups and other valuable pieces of date. Sixty-two horses in 1880 won 150 races. In Madri races take place every year, in May and November, on a the course, beautifully situated at the extremity of the Castellane drive, and the members of the Society to En-courage Racing, under the patronage of King Alfonso, in-clude the citie of the aristocracy and military men. In

southern Spain an effort is being made to form studs with Arab and English horses and Audalusian racers. -The Princesse de la Moskowa having made no will, the Duchesse de Persigny has come in for the hoards of her mother and the estates of Jacques Le fitte. She obtained with difficulty access to the Princese when she was struggling with death. In contrast to be meanness and stinginess in life, a coffin with satin lining was provided for her dead body, and there was a fine The old bell formerly rung at 9 A. M., which was the signal for opening school exercises. The bell will ring for ten hours until Sept. 21. When it will ring at sunset. heritance was to send 200 rance to a starving family She still dusts her hair with gold powder, but is much

gged and broken down. -"Senator Alfred Perkins" has kept out of the newspapers in this country, but a French journal ist identified him on his arrival in Paris. "This Yankee, says Figure, "is celebrated on account of a duel which he had some years back with an Indian chief, also a senator, whose feelings he had wounded. The arms chosen were unusual, being two barrels of dynamits, on which the piversaries were placed, and to which two slow matches of equal length were attached. These were se on fire by the seconds. Ten minutes after the Indian Senstor was blown into the sir, and then Mr. Perkins was immediately delivered from his perilons position by the seconds, who declared the claims of honor satisfied."

-Adelina Patti spends her money freely, and drives hard bargains with managers. But she i charitable, and helps many a broken-down artist with a quiet munificance of which the world never hears. He kitchep souts her comparatively little, her tastes in this trection being simple. When she is going to sing, Patt lines about 4, the meal being an extremely light one. A long map follows, and she is fresh for the evening's work Her refection in the intervals of singing is of various kinds, now a raw egg, now a glass of lemonade. She has even been known to take a cup of ten. After the play she is often the life of a supper party. Though lacking the girt of wit, she enjoys it keemly in others, and has a need sense of humor. The secret of her charm lies in her animal spirits. She is gay, and males others gay

-Some of the gems of metaphor strewa upon the floor of the present House of Commons are quite as rich as those on that of the out Irish House O'Connor Power, M. P. for Mayo, the other might replied with troughant manner to Sir Stafford Northeste, who had discoved that a resolution of his, while protesting to deal with the general business, was really sized at the obstructionists, exclaimed "Mr. Speaker, ar, since the right honorable baronet has let the car out of the take there is nothing to be done but to take the tall by the orns." It was in a similar excess of passionals exthat Alderman Cotton, in alluding to the locate body of Lord Beaconsheld's Government, declared that always stage of the negotiations a great European structic was so imminent that it only required a sort to not sightly done of war." And on the same might Mr. F. rater to served. "I will, Mr. Speaker, at them by savor." And What new manneuvru enables a man to "sit down by sayor."

ing." he did not explain. -Rabbi Sonneschein of St. Louis alvocates a union of Jews and Cintariana. There exists slightest difference in contractor, stunding homes worth or dignify between Jew and contained, no says, there is nothing in the way from the stor-point of reveal to declare that the banes of race projects shall debig the consolidation. Let us interment that on help along the consolidation. When the University bases a Jew rate his charact the convers is not bringed the takes to contrastion of tatch obter than that which he that held before. The race productor is a standard factor the way of constitution. The Christians are timber of the road to progress than we are. They take he is not as i and I require them to become Jewel him to he them to be come members of my rand. I be more bear condithe into common communion with them on the global that they are not of my race. When we are calculated and ready to pay our introducedness to 1 pin 1 pin secus.

-Highly interesting experiments with a newly discovered miners execute here prices reserve increases at the laboratory of the content Personnels system chemist M Wheetz. Having find a new wife the figure in question, and grated the work of Arche-thediscoverer of the execute testad he manufactually as against the crainst to spring the best orders as mei-as himself with the finance flux, or an inverse to be astonishment of all prepart proved afterny send of some hard their out, but the harder, is reserved immutered, as for his heat are subscripting to a series trial. Then MU Wheet, Domas and Fresh, but a first black to the series their banks and a pan Heat with the in sec. Subscripting their banks and the pan Heat with the in sec. Subscripting their sections of the second trial trials and the second trials are security. think offs of the fitter or property and short the street of the street pectorant, a sovereign seroed; for all coughs and colds -